

in 1906 in Connecticut, but later learned that several other stations had been reported, and that Mrs. H. E. Heselton had discovered it ten years before in Vermont, at Barnard.

As we were hurrying jubilantly home with this precious find, I came upon what appeared to be *Athyrium Filix-femina*, but what I pronounced to be a skeleton fern. The leaf-tissue of the fronds was so reduced that little was left but the veins. It looked as if it were decaying, or had been eaten, but so unusual that I brought it home and set it out in my fern garden. The next spring it produced the same sort of fronds; I gave some to Mr. Weatherby, who thought it might be pathological.

It has continued, however, to produce the queer fronds. Last fall I moved to another part of the town and removed my ferns to some real woods adjoining my house. The "Skeleton Fern" is thriving beautifully; there its color is very noticeably darker than that of others of its species.

It usually has some nearly or quite normal fronds, as well as skeletonized ones; in at least one year (1927; I had not noticed before) the normal ones came later in the season. The accompanying illustration shows the two kinds.

Has anyone come upon this form before?

A later trip to the same section of the mountain rewarded us with a most interesting *Dryopteris cristata* × *marginalis* growing from a crevice of a boulder in a large open space. I do not recall that either parent fern was in sight, but this I cannot state with certainty.—  
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IMPERFECTLY CIRCINATE VERNATION IN FERNS.—Appropos of my note on this subject (in this JOURNAL, vol.

16, p. 109) Mr. H. B. Dobbie calls my attention to the fact that he recorded this phenomenon in *Pellaea rotundifolia* in his book on New Zealand Ferns, p. 160. He adds that it is very marked in the small tree fern, *Dicksonia lanata*, extending even to the side pinnae, and occurs, less markedly, in *D. squarrosa*. It would appear, then, that fiddle-heads are not an invariable characteristic of ferns, but may be occasionally replaced in members of any division of the family, by a method of growth more like that usual in other plants.—C. A. WEATHERY.

SOME FERNS OF EASTERN VICTORIA.—Genoa is a small village with a couple of hotels and a post-office, about 90 miles from Orbost and about 320 from Melbourne, on the main tourist route from Melbourne (Victoria) to Sydney (New South Wales). The country there is rather mountainous; the vegetation consists chiefly of Eucalyptus and many species of the climbing order of plants. Near there, in two moist gullies, I noticed *Dicksonia antarctica*, *Lomaria discolor*, *L. lanceolata*, *Todea barbara*, *Blechnum cartilagineum*, *Adiantum aethiopicum*, *Pellaea falcata*, *Gleichenia circinata*, and *Asplenium flabelliforme*.

From there I motored back to Bellbird, a small hotel built near the creek of the same name, and from it explored Eriesson's Creek and gully. There I saw *Dicksonia antarctica*, *Alsophila australis*, *Dryopteris decomposita*, *Polystichum aculeatum*, *Lomaria discolor*, *L. Patersoni*, *L. capensis*, *L. lanceolata*, and *Blechnum cartilagineum* in abundance, while clustered and hanging from the trunks of the tree ferns were *Polypodium australe*, *P. diversifolium*, *P. pustulatum* and *P. grammitidis*, also *Polystichum adiantiforme* and *Asplenium flaccidum* and the tiny filmy ferns *Trichomanes venosum*, *Hymenophyllum australe* and *H. flabellatum*. In some